

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT  
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00  
SIX MONTHS.....\$3.00  
ONE MONTH.....\$0.50

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Post-office district in the State. Will our friends set, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

UNION CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 16th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

Nothing is truer than that we should carefully distinguish between the Government and the Administration, or, in other words, the Constitution and the acts of him who is authorized to administer it. If any one is so blind now as to not see that distinction, no speeches, at least such as this, can impress him. We can only hope that heaven will assist him, for his cause is beyond anything on earth. Of course, in making such a distinction, it must be right to condemn one or the other, since two such opposites cannot both be right, and the wider the difference between the two the more bitterly we must condemn one or the other. As we have been trained to admire the Constitution, and to oppose departures from it, and hostility to it, we hope the admirers of Mr. Lincoln's policy will excuse us for the bitterness of our denunciations.

Perhaps, if we had been brought to despair, as an old fogey instrument, the Constitution going by such incompetents as George Washington and James Madison, in the plenitude of our superior knowledge we might have been in favor of letting the Constitution slide, though, owing doubtless to our limited faculties, we cannot believe even that possible, or a state of mind could exist in which we would not admire the patriots of the revolution.

To us it appears that Mr. Lincoln has wilfully broken the Constitution and should be denounced for it and punished for it.

It is clear to us that a patriot has but one choice. He either sustains Mr. Lincoln or sustains the Constitution. He cannot do both, for they are radically opposed.

To oppose and denounce the radical policy, is, in our opinion, the effectual course for the patriot.

We are not ready to admit as any palliation for this course, the condition of the country. It appears to us that, when we are fighting for the Constitution, it comes with very ill grace from us to say that it justifies us in violating it. The Consul, which is the bond of Union, promises to have a very hard time between its pretended friends and its enemies. *Asop's* tells of a progressive flock of sheep that employed a wolf to defend itself. Unfortunately for so wise a scheme, the wolf destroyed more lambs in one year than his wild mates had ever done in ten. *Hoc fabula docet*, don't trust radicals to defend the Constitution, or you are a lost nation. One plan is to knock these wolves in the sheep-fold on the head.

We think the Constitution furnishes abundant means of defense for itself and the Union, and we want no other. As for the ordinary illustration which is used to excuse the radicals, that when a man's house is on fire he is justifiable in using all means to put it out—it is no illustration at all. When there is such an inexhaustible fountain in the yard as the Constitution, we would think the man insane if he tore down the part of the dwelling not in flames and threw it on the part that was burning, in hopes of extinguishing it. It is only wanting to make the illustration complete, for the man to pitch his own wife and children and himself on the raging house in hopes of quenching the fire, and thereby prove himself as complete an ass and monster as the radicals.

In the cant language of the day, "that's played out." The people have concluded that these patent extinguishers, who would save the Constitution by destroying it, are a bunch of the most infamously char-

actered and are one of the people. We don't expect to defend the Administration or their present policy. As the majority agree with us, we think it far more apt to preserve the Union, than to risk all to sustain it.

That is all a fallacy. It is the measures themselves that weaken the power to deal with the rebellion, not any condemnation of them.

The Administration has directed its skill and energy to aid the rebellion. We affirm this because it is so, and our silence will not make it otherwise.

If we have a cherished object on earth, it is a restoration of the Union, and we shall determine all measures and practices that throw obstacles in the way of the cause.

The rebels have not done as much to render a Union of the States hopeless as the Abolitionists and the Administration. They have multiplied the number of rebels and can solidify their strength. They have divided the friends of the Union by the pursuit of their party objects in this hour of peril.

Instead of cherishing the Union sentiment of the South, they have made war upon it and exterminated it. They say now by their laws to the people of the seceded States, abandon the rebellion, if you dare, and you sacrifice life, liberty and property.

These Abolitionists know the effect of these measures, and they intend that effect. Their professions of a desire to preserve the Union can deceive no one. It is false. They neither desire, expect nor intend it.

Kentucky has been very much in the way of these radicals. They say we are only qualified Union, and are sorry we are even quasi.

They want a country they can rule, and, consequently, don't want the South, and don't want Kentucky. They know that Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1863.

NUMBER 152.

## Our Clarksville Letter.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE,  
Sunday night, March 8, 1863.]

**Messrs. Editors:** The return fleet from Nashville arrived here to-night. They came down without interruption. Scouts from the Shaws report that Colonel Ross has withdrawn his cavalry from the river; and citizens report that small scouting parties of the force were at Palmyra to-day. They were only straggling to procure forage, and it is not anticipated that any demonstrations will be made upon the river from that point. The Captains of the down stream boats say that seven transients were loaded with stores at Nashville when they left, bound for Lexington, Ky. The old Seventeenth Kentucky is said to be one of the regiments. It seems that the rumored invasion of Kentucky is, indeed, assuming a fearful reality.

The Richmond papers talk boldly of the impregnable position of Vicksburg, Charleston and Chattanooga. As for Richmond itself, that is not even menaced; but under such circumstances it can be defended by an effective force of six thousand men. They boast that the best organizer of troops in the army, Gen. Bragg, and the best manouverer in the open field, Johnston, are in command at Chattanooga, and with Lee in Virginia, Gustavus Smith in North Carolina, and Beauregard in South Carolina and Georgia, there is no possible fear of a military blunder. They claim our script law severely; but they claim our code of martial law equally; and they claim our codes of ethics to be as good as ours.

What the Rebels say.

Di-patches last received at Fortress Monroe say that the Federal garrisons are making great destruction on Lake Providence. They never state the rebel Van Dorn repulsed a Union force near Franklin on the 1st, and captured 2,000 officers and men. An attack on Port Hudson by General Banks' forces was laid upon in Richmond as immediately.

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On the 1st one is not on the look-out for slight, but will seldom see them.

—It is interesting to see the jolly convalescent soldiers in some of the wards of our Louisville hospitals engaged in the "cripple's dance."

—Shirt collars are now made of enamelled steel in Sheffield, England. They have every appearance of the linen collars, and, when sold, one has only to sponge them to restore their whiteness.

A RARE BIRD.—It seems that there is one inspector who won't wink at the rascality of one of the companies of Kentucky; others, the want of transportation and supplies, the lack of force; others, the expectation of reinforcements. All or any of these specifications may influence the inactivity of Recruiters. The Regiments are also to be considered as recruits.

—California is remarkable for big trees, big pear and mammoth potatoes. The editor of the Alta California was recently presented with a sack of potatoes, containing only three, each weighing twenty pounds.

—The late Prince Albert's savings during his official life amounted to \$5,000,000. His widow kindly permits the English people to furnish his monument, and keeps his property intact. Having a large family to support, she must be prudent.

—The "blind staggers" of the gold speculators in New York excite the fears of the public, but no one pities them.

—NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The bolts of the sycamore tree, a short, cotton-like fiber, of a buff color, it is thought, would make a good material for paper.

—Linen manufacturing companies are forming in Pennsylvania.

—In Lowell, of twelve thousand looms, only about one thousand are in operation. The Lowell Machine Shop, the largest in New England, is, however, doing full work—employing seven hundred and fifty hands.

—S. G. Suddarth offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, There being a call for the meeting of a Union Democratic Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th instant, and no candidate for the office of Governor, State offices to be filled at the next August election; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve the holding of said convention, and Jno. S. Browning, Albas Bradshaw, Jas. C. Coppage, Wm. Vance, U. L. Williams, Jas. T. Moore, J. J. Tebbes, Jas. A. Gill, S. G. Suddarth, F. D. Biggs (and any other loyal voters of Adair county who may attend, and who endorse these resolutions) and the objects of said convention are approved and adopted from this county to attend said convention.

Resolved, That we utterly oppose and denounce the policy of the present administration, National Government, tending to annihilate the Southern Confederacy, and to any portion of our Confederacy. Yet, we feel it our duty to the memory of our fathers, for our own safety and self-preservation, and for the interest of our children and all that we hold dear, to preserve, protect and maintain the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union by our sisters, and to any action of the Southern Confederacy, either by rebellion or abolition; and that we are in favor of the restoration of the Union under our Constitution, each State to fully participate in all its rights, and the State to be represented.

Resolved, That knowing as we do, our fellow-citizens Col. T. E. Brantlett to be a man of eminent ability, unwavering integrity and devoted loyalty, we take pleasure in recommending him to the attention of the public.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the moral worth, talents and legal ability of the late Gen. Morgan, and that we are anxious to have a true and loyal patriot to represent him in Congress.

Resolved, That we are living in a republic just now, in form. Let us see what of the reality remains. The President is authorized to suspend the habeas corpus act; consequently, he can imprison any man, woman or child he pleases, without trial.

He is authorized to proclaim martial law, and, consequently, can seize any property, or accede to any law he sees fit.

He can forbid speech.

He can muzzle a press.

He has been furnished with two billion dollars, and, consequently, has both the purse and sword in his hands.

All this is to continue until the next meeting of Congress.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GRAND CAMPAIGN.

The opening of the Mississippi river is now the grand object which occupies the attention of both the Union and rebel armies. The former is determined to open the navigation of the river, while the latter, as evident in the proclamation of Jeff Davis, is determined to close it.

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THE UNION MEETING IN ADAIR COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Union citizens in Adair county, at the Courthouse in Columbia, on March 2, 1863, on motion of Maj. Jas. T. Braum, Judge, R. T. Garnett was called to the chair, and A. B. Williams was appointed Secretary.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS.

## SPRING GOODS

FOR

1868

AT

J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S,

East Side Fourth st., bet.  
Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Spring Dress Goods.

POPLINS,  
DELAINES,  
GISELDA PLAIDS,  
MOZAMBIQUES,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

100 PIECES  
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC  
FOR DRESSES.

PLAIN BAREGES,  
ORGANDIES,  
(PLAIN AND COLORED),

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

FRENCH CHINTZES,  
English Chintzes,  
American Prints,  
Check Ginghams,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

TRAVELING GOODS,  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
Silk Warp Lavellas,  
Plain De Laines,  
Poplinettes,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.  
Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

SHEETINGS,  
SHIRTINGS,  
SHIRT FRONTS,

IRISH LINENS,  
TABLE LINENS,  
TOWELINGS,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

COTTON HOSIERY,  
A LARGE STOCK.

Ladies' and Misses' Cotton Hose,  
Men's and Boys' Half Hose,

Ladies' Extra Large Hose,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

MOULNING GOODS.

Black Bombazines,  
Black Lusters,  
Crepe Bareges,  
Black Tamartine,  
Black Ginghams,

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

NEGR O GOODS,  
OF ALL KINDS.

AT  
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S,  
Fourth St., bet. Market & Jefferson.

mais

## AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER,

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

D. HANCHETTE, Stage Manager

THOS. J. CAREY, Stage Manager

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16th, 1868, AND

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WILL BE PRESENTED

TO A LOUISVILLE AUDIENCE, CASE WITH THE FULL STRENGTH

OF THE COMPANY OF THE

SEVEN SISTERS, by Robert Jones, Esq., introducing

THE BUTTERFLY AND OTHER PECULIAR PERFORMANCES.

THE COMPANY, respectively, call attention to the

MUSICAL THEATER, THE OPERA, AND THE

ENTERTAINMENT, IN THE ENTIRE STATE, IN THE SAME SCENE, FORMING A COMPLETE SEA OF GLASS, AND PRODUCED AS AN EX-  
PENSELESS ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SHOW IS TO BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING HOTELS AND

HOTELS—The House, Louisville, The National

Hotel, United States Hotel, Walker's Exchange,

At the Hotel, Pearl, Phoenix, An-

tege, United States Hotel, Private

Rooms, 75c. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c.

Doors open 6<sup>th</sup> and Curtain rises at 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock

For participants, see small bill.

WOOD'S THEATER!

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[Late MOZART HALL, corner of Fourth and

Jefferson streets],

WILL OPEN

WILL OPEN

WILL OPEN

WILL OPEN

WILL OPEN

For the Spring and Summer Seasons, on

the Evening of

Monday, March 16!]

WITH THE ORIGINAL

SEVEN SISTERS.

